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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THREE ERAS OF WO-

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Co QUE FINNE VAUT-BURLAN DE TROUPIERS. MIBLO'S, Broadway-Tun Toentes-Tun MUMMY

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber street--DONETTI'S

NATIONAL TORATEE, Chatham street-Willow Cores-Tupperany Lugacy. AMERICAN MUSEUM -Anusing Performances

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WOOD'S M NSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, July 13, 1859.

The particulars, which we publish this morning, relating to the personal misunderstanding between Prince John Van Buren and N. P. Willis, growing out of the trial of the Forrest divorce case, are very ourious and amusing. They are rich. Mr. Willis, it seems, has demanded either a written apology or a bleadly meeting somewhere out of New York, with "coffee and pistols for two," and the Prince declines to give him either the apology or the fight. It seems a bard case that Willis cannot get somebody to shoot at him in the settlement of this business. Perhaps Edwin Forrest might accommodate him. Who knows? Let him look sharp, however, on returning to New York, that he does not fall a victim to the Revised Statutes

Notwithstanding the excessive warm weather, the members of the House of Representatives suc ceeded in getting through with a great deal of heavy work, yesterday. The morning hour was concumed in discussing the amendments to the Postage bill. By referring to the alterations already agreed to, it will be seen that it is proposed to materially simplify the system of newspaper postage. According to the present scale there are about seventy different prices-but by the proposed scale there will be a graduating price that everybody can easily understand. For instance, the price to be prepaid on a sheet weighing one ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles, will be half a cent, and on a sheet weighing over one ounce and under two, one cent-or, in other words, a single sheet HERALD will be rated at half a cent, and a double sheet one cent postage. There are various other improvements upon the present law, to which we have not room to particularly refer. To be sure, there are many imperfections in this new bill: but if no better can be had, it is hoped that it will be passed before the close of the session, for it is at all events a decided improvement upon the system by which our postal arrangements are now governed.

Everybody will be glad to hear that all the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were approved of by the Committee of the Whole House, yesterday. The appropriation granting additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers was earried by a majority of eleven-the vote being eighty-four to seventy-three. This unusual exhibition of industry on the part of the House shows that a majority of the members are busily preparing to wind up the national business, with the intention of returning home and taking the stump in behalf of one or the other of the Presidential candidates. Well, the sooner they vacate the capitol the better will be for the public treasury. Nearly all of them are so deeply interested in the coming cam-

paign that they are unfit to legislate for the people. The members of the United States Senste appear to have been quite enervated by the recent heat. and, as a consequence, have ceased making long Buncombe speeches. The Senate yesterday made several amendments to the bill for the better protestion of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, and afterwards ordered its engressment. It is sincerely to be desired that this measure will officetualty reach the object contemplated, for really the wholesale destruction of life by steam, particularly on the Western and Southern waters, calls aloud for remedy. By the way, a despatch, in another column gives the particulars of the explosion of the St. James, by which sixteen persons were hurried into eternity, and nineteen horribly scalded. Much other business, of no special importance, was transacted by the Senate, among which was the passage of three relief bills. More petitions were sent in asking for the enactment of the free firm bill. The few around the country who are desirous for the passage of this measure, seem to be getting quite nervous, and evidently fear that the bill of Mr. Bennett, giving a certain quantity of land to all the States, will supersede and obliterate their peculiar pet. Of the two, Mr. B.'s measure is by far the most popular, and if put to the vote of the whole people it would no doubt be carried over the other, by at least five to one.

By way of Baltimore we have numerous highly interesting items from Mexico, Texas, &c. It appears that the United States Consul at Matauzas recently undertook to prevent the execution of two Americans, and averred that if they were shot it would be through the American flag. However, the prisoners were shot at five o'clock, instead of en, the time fixed, in order, as Gen. Avalos stated, o avoid the necessity of shooting our Consul This contemptible evasion of the humane intentions four representative should be promptly inquired nto. It is high time that some of these Mexican fficers should be made to respect our agent and our ag, even though their government repudiate the reaties they enter into with our citizens.

Three more persons have lately been arrested at lineinnati, for manufacturing bogus money. Many ounterfeiters have, within a few months, been conleted and sentenced to the penitentiary in that ity; but if we are to judge from the immense mount of spurious coin said to be in circulation all ver the West, there must be a great number of the

ogues still at large. The full particulars of the terrible conflagration 1 Montreal, as well as the details of the destructive re at Boston, will be found in our columns this porning. The telegraph also furnishes accounts of ne or two serious fires in Philadelphia.

The Board of Aldermen, last night, passed a redution inviting the Press, &c., to make public any are they might be aware of, in which any of the ommon Council had been guilty of bribery or coraption, with the names of the individuals. The omination by the Mayor, of A. B. Whiting, M. , as Health Commissioner, was rejected, being e sixth or seventh time that the nominations for its office have been so treated. The difficulty mply is, that the nominees are whigs. In the pard of Assistants nothing worthy of note tranloth stand adjourned till this evening.

Thomas Lawson, charged with the commission not and forgeries on the general government, in | rains. Another steamship company-the Liverreconstructed of land warrants, has been held to | poel, Niearagus, and Australia-has been formed

bail by Justice Stuart, in \$3,000, to answer the complaint. The written decision of the magistrate

will be found under the head of Police Intelligence. The complaint against Barnabus W. Haight, one of the firm termed Palmer & Co , is undergoing ar examination. Haight stands charged with obtaining money by false representations. Mr. Cerwine, the American Consul at Panama, has made a lengthy affidavit in the matter, against Haight; he also presents several letters, which we will endeavor to publish to-morrow or next day.

Unformintely the great influx of intelligence from all quarters forces us to omit a large amount of rather interesting information, including a lengthy report of the Standing Committee on Publie Health in the New York Academy of Medicine. Among the most important features of this report is the recommendation of the appointment of one or more physicians and apothecaries in each ward, to attend to the necessities of the poor, at salaries adequate to remunerate them for their services; also, the establishment of a sanitary police, whose duty it shall be not only to see that the streets, alleys, sewers, houses, &c , in the city, are kept properly clean, but likewise to teach the poor the inesti-mable value of fresh air, ventilation, diet, temperance, &c. It is hoped that either the Common Common Council or Board of Health will immedintely take these recommendations into consideration, and endeavor, if possible, to thwart the sickly scourge which threatens to fasten itself upon our city during the very warm weather which is but just commencing.

Among a variety of other reading crowded out this morning, we will mention the following:-Report of the proceedings of the New York Historical Society; the details of the awful execution of Jean Adam and Antonio Delisle at New Orleans: several interesting letters from the Mormon region; numerous political items, &c.; all of which will be published at the earliest convenience.

The Australian Movement. In the hieroglyphic language of the ancient Egyptians, the idea of eternity was expressed by the symbol of a serpent with his tail in his mouth. The end was absorbed in the beginning, and the circle was unbroken. The history of man, up to its latest developements, affords a grand confirmation of the truth and beauty of this allegory. Asia was the cradle of the human race, and the scene of its early greatness. Here grew the arts and sciences, and here existed the greatest kingdoms of the earth; but its cycle came round, and its glories faded and waned. Africa became the next great link in the circle of mankind's developement; and after countless ages had rolled away, it, too, obeyed the inevitable law, and the grandeur of the mighty empire of the Pharaobs and the Ptolemies vanished, like a dream in the night The third scene of human greatness was enacted in Europe; but its star has passed its zenith, and is waning under the baleful influence of despotism and superstition. Three and a half centucies ago, the fourth act in the world's drama was introduced, by the discoveries of the inspired Genoese pavigator, and the continent of America commenced the fulfilment of the glorious destiny which was reserved for her. The fifth and last link in that almighty circle seems to be that more recently produced continent in the Pacific Ocean, which has within the present year disclosed the golden treasures of her bosom. The inexhaustible mineral wealth of Australia is now attracting the thoughts and wooing the steps of men in every quarter of the civilized world, and that continent is giving, at this early day, promise of rivalling or transcending the greatness of its predecessors. Australia will, in turn, become blended with Asia. The tail of the serpent, an emblem of vitality, win be inserted into its mouth, and the circle will be complete and unbroken.

Let us, however, drop the metaphor, and discuss the subject in its plain realities. After the marvel-lous discoveries of gold in California, the fame of its inexhaustible treasure caused the intensest excitement throughout the world that modern times has seen, and attracted hosts of adventurers from all quarters of the globe. Australia, which has been the penal colony for British malefactors, furnished its quota of emigrants, who were, for the most part, pardoned or escaped convicts, and possessed all the vices and depravities of which the human mind is capable. Their conduct in California was all that could be expected from such characters. Murders and robberies were at once their pastime and employment, and their atrocities grew to such a magnitude that ordinary law was powerless to put them down. In this extremity, vigilance committees were formed by the citizens, and under the promptness and severity of their operations, those depredators who estaped the galows, were deterred from their practices, and being unable to carry on their old course of life, gradually withdrew from the country and returned to Australia. Some of them, with intelligence and shrewdness highly developed, in consequence of their very lawless babits, were struck, on their return, with the similarity in the geological features of Australia to those of the au. riferous regions of California, and soon discovered that their own colony produced the precious metal with less labor, and even in greater profuseness, than the gold diggings of Calfornia. Subsequent explorations have verified, to a wonderful degree, the truth and reality of these earlier discoveries, and proved, besides, that the golden regions of Australia are limited only by the shores of the oceanextending over the entire continent, with its area of four millions of square acres, and even including the island of Van Dieman's Land, lying at its southern extremity.

The sensation which these discoveries have created in Great Britain is beyond the power of description, and can hardly be realized by a sober imagination. The excitement which prevailed in these States during the first epoch of the California fover, is far outstripped by that which now exists through. out the British islands. Australia is the absorbing idea, and threatens to extinguish all other causes of popular commotion. Politics and religious animosities, and grinding despotism, and pauperism, present as strong features for agitation as they have always done; but yet they obtain only a passing regard. The sole, strong, universal, and controlling idea is that of emigration to the Australian land of gold. Scheming politicians and immoral priests s.rive to gain a foothold in the popular sontiment. but without avail. The capitalists and mercantile classes of London and Liverpool, the manufacturers and mechanics of Manchester and Birmingham, the farmers and agricultural laborers of the rural districts, and the simple shepherds of the Highlands and islands of Scotland, contribute their numbers to swell the mighty mass of emigration which is being conveyed by a fleet of ships across the two oceans, to their destination in Australia. No less than eight distinct lines of emigrant ships have been organised, comprising a fleet of some sixty ships, for the convoyance of passengers. These immense transit accommodations are independent of the government arrangements, by which eight vessels leave monthly, with such emigrants as cannot defray their own expenses. (One pleasing and singular feature in the latter scheme, which we may remark en passant, is, that no unmarried man is entitled to its benefits; and to render himself eligible, he must go and take to himself a wife. This is a godsend to many a poor spinster who might have dreaded being doomed to spend a life of single wretched-ness, and for it the commissioners of emigration are entitled to the thanks of suffering old-maidenhood.) But in addition to this fleet of sailing vessels, the Cunard Company are arranging for the establishment of a steam line from New York to Aspinwall, in conjunction with their mail steamers between Liverpool and New York; and in connection with this line, the Australia and Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been organized to carry passengers from Sydney to Pa-

to traverse the whole route between Liverpool and Australic, via Nicaragua; and we see that the Great Brits in and Sarah Sands, serow propellers, have ben engaged in this service of carrying emigrants from England. These arrangements convey an telligible idea of the extent and magnitude of this movement, which seems destined to depopulate the British Islands, and transfer an active, intelligent, and energetic people into a new continent, where nature has bestowed her benefits with the most liberal hand, and where man only is wanting to develope its vast resources.

The depletion of population in the old World will not be restricted ... Great Britain, but the excitement and mania of emigration will also extend to France, Germany, Italy, and other continental countries. The malecontents and revolution-ists all over Europe, will avail themselves of this opportunity to benefit their condition. They will ow to the manifest will of an overruling destiny, which points out an unbounded field for their labors, and a land of refuge from the evils of despotism, aristocracy, and oppression, against which they were vainly warring in the lands given over to pauperism and tyranny. The emigration of these classes will be a relief to their own land, and the best guaranty of its peace and prosperity. Their energy of character, and those sentiments of freedom which have led them to stand up against their rulers, will have a corresponding effect for good on their adopted country. It, as we cannot doubt, this emigration should long continue in the same ratio as it has opened, and extend, as we calculate, to continental Europe, Australia will become the alembie in which will be amalgamated the diversities of the Caucasian race, and from which will spring the essential element of a great and mighty nation. It cannot remain much longer a dependent colony of Great Britain, but will assume the attitude of a free and independent repubjic, destined, perhaps, to be the basis of a superstructure of freedom, greatness, and prosperity,

equal to our own glorious union of States. In the meantime, however, the influence which the Australian movement has already produced on the commercial interests of Great Britain is incalculably great. The employment of such an immense number of ships in the emigration trade-including several American vessels, chartered on account of their capacity and sailing qualities-and the activity in the seaports and throughout the provinces, consequent on the rush of emigrants to London and Liverpool, have produced a degree of commercial prosperity unattainable in long years of ordinary operations. The exodus of tradesmen and laborers, and the large demand for products for importation, have caused a corresponding increase and briskness in the business of manufactories, and more extensive employment and larger wages are given. The strongest presumption exists, from the present aspects of affairs, that the trade of England with Australia will, within a few years, attain a higher degree of prosperity than it could under ordinary circumstances have reached in a century. Revulsions in trade may, to be sure, follow from this unexpected direction of affairs; but the benefits will

largely countervail the evils. Nor are the effects of this movement confined to the Old World alone. America participates in them, though to a less extent, and may ultimately be as deeply concerned in the affairs of Australia as even Great Britain itself is. An exporting trade as already communeed from this city, and one ship, which left here last week, takes a cargo of manufactured goods to Australia, valued at \$35,000 These goods comprise boots, clothing, saddlery, picks and handles, shovels, an iron safe, planes, fruit, medicine, and eighty thousand pounds weight of tobacco. This is but the introduction to the trade which will exist between the countries, and is only an carnest of the benefits we are destined to receive therefrom. There is at present in operation a line of American steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, and it is contemplated either to conneet a line of propellers between the latter port in Chira, and Australia, or to establish one direct between San Francisco and Sydney. Thus we will have the benefit of an extensive trade along the islands and coasts of the Pacific; and, in fact, the day seems not remote when the great highway of commerce will be transferred from the Atlantic to

he Pacific Ocean. What a remarkable development of the ways of Providence is seen in these movements of our days! The apparently fortuitous discovery of particles of gold dust in an American State on the Pacific coast, followed in a few brief years by like discoveries on the Australian continent, have been, and are, prolific of consequences of the most momentous importance to humanity. Europe, America, and Australia, have already derived immense benefits thereby. But who can form any estimate of those which they are destined to receive? If we could cast our vision into futurity we would see the continent of Asia also made a participant in the happy results of this universal benefaction. The position of affairs on that continent, with great Britain extending her dominions on the south. Russia on the north, and America threatening an incursion on the east, is ominous of the destruction of its ancient and barbarous policy, and the establishment of a new order of things at no very distant day. Asia, which has been the birth place and cradle of the race, may yet be destined to witness its fullest glory and proudest developement. This is the Egyptian symbol of eternity verified. The end returns into the beginning. The tail of the serpent is in his head, and the circle is unbroken. Australia is the most modern and latest scene of mankind's history, and will blend again into that of its first and greatest.

THE MONTREAL FIRE-THE SUPPERERS .- We publish, this morning, the full particulars of the terrible calamity which, in a few hours, comparatively, has destroyed the labors of half a century in the city of Montreal, and left the homes desolate, and consumed the property and the hopes of thousands of the hard working classes of the population. The list of the sufferers is appalling in its extent; and when it is remembered that the mass of them are not only without shelter, but, to a great extent, without subsistence from day to day, their condition appeals to the generosity and liberality of New York, with the urgency of that distress which requires immediate relief. We doubt not our city and citizens will do their duty, and their whole duty, in the premises In the meantime, contributions of clothing, food, and money, will be received at Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Express office, 16 Wall street, and forwarded to Montreal free of charge. Master Jullien has offered his professional services for a benefit; and we are also authorized to state that Madame Maberlini is prepared to volunteer in the same good work. Doubtless the musical and theatrical profession generally would cheerfully unite in Why cannot the idea be followed up, and carried out upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of this appeal for help from the desolated

GRAND FLARE-UP AT LUNDY'S LANE .- A grand celebration is proposed to be held on the field of Lundy's Lane, in Conada, on the 25th of July-the anniversary of the battle-and in commemoration of the gallant conduct of General Scott on that occasion. Now, by some it may be supposed that this brilliant idea originates from an intense patriotism and admiration of the bravery of General Scott, and a burning desire to do justice to Lundy's Lane in these latter days. But this is not exactly the case-This grand celebration is a grand speculation. Railroad companies, hotel keepers, grocers, liquordealers, and all those interested in the ferries, suspension bridges, steamboats, museums, pagodas, gambling-shops, and all the various catch-peany contrivances within the sound of Niagra Falls, have a direct business interest in this grand turn out; they have got it up, and they will reap the solid profits in hard cash. In any other view, this project for a grand whig joinfection in Canada is more "fuse and feathers."

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION-IMPORTANT CORREC-TION -One day last week, one of the Seward organs of this city stated in very positive terms that Mr. Webster, in a conversation with Mr. F. A. Tallmadge, had distinctly committed himself in favor of rallying upon Geu. Scott as the regularly nominated whig candidate for the Presidency, and that Mr. T. had communicated this valuable information to a meeting of the Ninth Ward Lundy's Lane Club. The Boston Journal puts an extinguisher to this statement, in the following correction of the record: -

We are authorized to state directly and authoritatively, that there is no truth whatever in the above reports conversation between Mr. Webster and Calimadge. We presume that if Mr. Webster deelres to communicate with the public, he will do so directly, and not through the medium faunther party. The reports which are in affects and the regard to his future course, are entitled to no credit.

But the Boston Courier, Mr Webster's special organ, is still more emphatic in this matter. It indignatly repudiates the report that Mr. Websterhad given in his adhesion to Scott's nomination, and

We are authorized to state that the story is a pure We are authorized to state that the story is a pure invention. Not a word of what is ascribed to Mr. Web-ster on the au hority of Mr. Tallmadge, is true; nor, as we have good reason to believe, has Mr. Webster made any declarations of a nature similar to the above, to any person whatever.

In addition to all this, a personal friend of Mr. Webster, of this city, advises us that Mr. Webster has said, in regard to the statement attributed to Mr. Tallmadge, by little Raymond, "that there is not one word of truth in it." Our informant also says, that " Daniel Webster will not discourage any offorts of his friends to bring him before the American people as a candidate." Here, then, is a chance for the Webster whige of this city, and of Boston, and the Union. Let them co-operate in the Philadelphia movement, at once. Why not? That's the

THE LAW OF LIBEL-JUDGES EDWARDS AND CAMPBELL -The law of libel is an enigma which seems to puzzle the bench and the bar of our city, and we therefore seldom see two concurrent opinions on the same point. One Judge-we refer to Judge Campbell-decides that it is libellous for a newspaper to publish the proceedings of a police court; whilst another decides-as did Judge Edwards, yesterday, in the case of Stanly against James Watson Webb-that a report was libellous because more was stated in it than was in the original complaint. The decision of Judge Edwards is probably nearly right. A newspaper report on an ex parte statement, and before the accused has had time or opportunity to defend himself, or explain the accusation, should not contain any comments or remarks aggravating the case. In this instance, the article was headed "Extorting money to hush up a complaint," which was an aggravation of the simple complaint.

A full, fair, and correct report of a trial in a court, high or low, is admittedly a privileged publication. But Judge Campbell, of the Superior Court, held, in this same case, that the simple report of a proceeding in a Police Court was libellous. This opinion was based on English decisions, where the law with regard to Police Magistrates' is quite different in this respect from ours. In England the magistrate is merely a committing functionary. Here, by the laws of our State, an accused party can demand a hearing before the magistrate, who is empowered to dismiss the complaint or commit the party; and the report of such proceedings is as justifiable and as "privileged" as if it were a trial in the Superior Court, even before his honor Judge Campbell, himself. Judge Campbell is wrong is his construction of the law of libel, and we would seriously recommend this branch of jurisprudence

to the study of many of our expounders of the law A newspaper editor, in the faithful discharge of his duties, does not desire, in reports, to give anything more than the facts as they transpire in court; and for this, no law, nor no contortion or construction of the law, should hold him responsible. When a case has been adjudicated, and his opinion cannot influence for or against the liti_ gants, a newspaper editor has a right to comment fairly upon the facts as they have appeared, and, in due bounds, to approve or disapprove of the result. But Justice Campbell, forgetting the laws of his own State, or the State in which he sits as a Judges cites English authorities to guide and govern him in his decisions here, where the laws are based upon totally different constitutional principles.

THE TENTH AVENUE SEWER -The testimony in this long protracted enquiry closed on Friday last, and the facts and merits of this particular charge against a portion of the city government are fully that the evidence not only fails to support the accusations of partiality, injustice, and corruption, so unequivocally imputed by Mr. Craven's published letter, but establishes the fact that the committee acted in good faith, and with a judicious regard to the interest and convenience of their constituents.

Those who, actuated solely by political or party bins, looked forward with glee to the awful developements of corruption about to be made, are ow constrained to admit that Mr. Craven has certainly failed to make out as strong a case as was an-

ticipated. Charges of gross venality and corruption against the Common Council are, it cannot be denied, ringing from every quarter of the city, and few could be induced to believe they are all groundless Every member of the Corporation is much indebted to Alderman Denman for the very proper course he took in this instance to vindicate his own honor and theirs, by seizing the earliest opportunity of joining issue, and demanding a full and searching enquiry. Were the same line of conduct adopted in all case where charges reflecting on them, in their official capacity, are made, it is to be hoped, and we are willing to believe, that similar results would follow, and that rumor's thousand tongues would cease to give utterance to the scandalous reports that are daily and hourly bruited abroad; but while they are suffered to circulate in silence on the part of the subjects of them, and remain unrepelled and uninvestigated, the public will not fail to draw their own conclusions.

The Common Council, we perceive with some satisfaction, are not insensible of this state of public feeling. Last evening the Board of Aldermen, emboldened by the result of the first attempt at justification, threw down the gauntlet, and passed a resolution, which will be found elsowhere, culting upon editors of papers and others to publish any facts or circumstances that they may know of, implicating any member of their body in a charge of bribery, fraud, or corruption, together with the names of the individuals concerned. It remains to be seen whether the challenge will be taken up. If it be not, the members generally would appear fairly entitled to a more favorable estimation by their constituents and fellow-citizens, than they have hitherto enjoyed; and, if it be, they are all too deeply pledged to admit of anything but a most satisfactory investigation.

POLITICAL ESTIMATES -COUNTING CHICKENS, &e -- Several of our would be sagacious political ournals are making their estimates of the result of the Presidential election-some one way, and serve another: but they are all counting their chickens too soon. We must wait the action of the proposed Philadelphia Webster convention, and the great Pittsburgh Convention, and the Georgia Convention. and some other Conventions; and we must also wait for the State elections, which come off in August, in Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and clse where, before any fair idea of the great result in November can be formed. About the first of September we shall begin to see which way the land ies. Short of some reliable cotemporaneous data, all estimates on either side are more clap-trap and

Lave ruoss Kingsrow, Ja .- We have dates from Kings ton, via Pennaccia, to the 19th uit. The following are the latest market prices:-Flaur, 31s; most, 23s. .The ship news with be found under the marine head. No po-Heat news.

THEATRICAL GENERALSHIP—BARNUM VS. BATS-MAN. -- Barnum is a great tactician. He has be styled the Napoleon of managers, and his generalship entitles him to the appellation. By his manœuvres and his certificates he pawned successively en the public a woolly horse, a Feejee mermaid, and a Joyce Heth He trumpeted up the philanthropy and angelic character of Jeeny Lind, and managed to get her concerts crowded, by a judicious admixture of humbug and sentent. Va-. Vahas practised to wheedle the public and draw dellars into his purse, and we have now another evidence of his genius, with respect to the Bateman children.

About the time when the brilliant Jenny Lind eampaign against the purses and gullibility of the community was suddenly brought to a full stop by the revolt of the angel herself, and her rupture of the connections binding her to Mr. Barnum, that gentleman entered into a contract with Mr. Charles H. Bateman, father of the talented Bateman children, under the terms of which they proceeded to England, and made a most profitable and flattering professional tour through the British islands. They are now about returning to this country, and their arrival is heralded by the interchange of threatening and defiant letters, and menaces of suits at law, and applications for injunctions, and other equally formidable proceedings. These communications, &c., we present to our readers in another portion

of our columns. Now, we presume that all this is but the develepement of one of those great ideas emanating in the inventive eranium of Barnum. He knows that a suit at law would be a very successful mode of attracting public attention to the name and performances of the Bateman precocities in this country, and that the lawyers' bills of costs in the cause would be amply repaid by the gratuitous a ivertising given through the newspapers, in their reports the progress of the cause. The same dodge has been lately put in practice by the india rubber men-Day and Goodyear—and by the talented troupe of monkeys at the Astor Place Opera forme. Barnum is going to try it on now-the papers will be taken up with reports of the great controversy between Barnum and Bateman-public interest will be awakened-the performances of the children will be largely attended, and the profit will be quietly divided between the quasi belligerants. Viva humbug!

THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD-THE AFFAIR BETWEEN MAYOR KINGSLAND AND ALDERMAN Compton .- We learn that some very fanny developements, explaining the recent flare-up between the Mayor and Alderman Compton, have been recently brought out, under oath, by order of Judge

Oakley. By this curious evidence it appears that Mr. Kingsland, in company with the ex-Recorder and Chief of Police, was down on Long Island, enjoying themselves gloriously, on the very day and hour on which Alderman Compton acted for him on the subject of the Eighth Avenue Railroad. This singular fact, which upsets all the Mayor's recent grandiloquent message, is proved by the Mayor's own affidavit, supported by those of his secretary or clerk, and the Chief of Police. The Mayor's message could not, therefore, have been written, or under stood, by the Mayor himself, or he must have been at the time studying Judge Edmonds' new revelations on the spirit world.

Alderman Compton, though he does not weigh so many pounds avoirdupoise as the Mayor, will come out of this business heavier in intellect and right than his Honor. So we suspect-but time will soon

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY .- Hon. J. P. Kennedy, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a good hit. He is not only known in the literary world, as the popular author of Swallow Barn, the Hawks of Hawk Hollow, Horse Shoe Robinson, and other novels, but in the more practical character in which he creditably maintained himself some years ago, as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives. He is a man of very decided abilities as a speaker, lawyer, and legislator; and will doubtless give us a brilliant and dashing, and, withal, a practical administration of the Navy Department till the Fourth of March next, very likely. Then-what then? We must wait and see.

IT KEEPS COOL-Not the weather, but the Baltimore whig nomination. Oh! for a change.

Late and Important Musical Intelligence. We have received by the last steamer from Europe, interesting musical intelligence, describing the movements and intentions of some of the great artists of the day, in reference to this continent.

Our secounts of Madame Sontag are that she will eave Europe about the middle of August, with the Intention of commencing a series of concerts in New York and throughout the country, and will be, probably, fully occupied during the winter and part of next spring. By the last accounts Madame Sontag was at Ems. near Colbentz. She had been tormented to death by applications from agents and speculators, of all forts and kinds. Mr. Seyton, the former agent of Jenny Lind, in the latter part of her career, and also Le Grand Smith, Barnum's man, were both after her. Madame Fontag is coming out to this country entirely on her own account, attended by her husband. Count Reset Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg. Some inreiligent individual has been engaged, who will do the details of her business and make preparations for her concerts, Madame Sentag will be her own manager; and she intends to confine herself to concerts until the grand opera bouses in Poston and Philadelphia shall have been constructed and under way. She made more money by giving concerts, in Germany, on her own account, than by singing in grand opera.

Lumiey, the grand manager of the Queen's Opera House, in London, is nearly at the end of his career. In order to sustain this Opera House against Covent Ga: d m, he has been compelled to adopt all sorts of expedients. and to make all sorts of offers to the artistes of the Contipent. He applied to Jenny Lind, but she refused to perform for less than \$5,000 a pight, or £12,000 for twelve nights-thus showing that her success in the United States has spoiled her for future uses, on reasonable terms, in Europe Lumicy also applied to Madame Sontog; but she declined, in consequence of her proposed visit to the United States-he being in her debt \$25,000 for former engagements. The Queen's Opera-House is now in the hands of a committee of the aristoeracy, and it is said Lumley will appear in the bankrupt department of the London Gazette, in the course of this month. The truth is that the Covent Gardon Opera specu letion in London, has killed both operas in that metropolis Even the wealth of the British aristocracy seems to be incompetent and unable to support the Queen's Opera

stated that she was staying with Benedict in London, and would not appear in any public capacity for some time to come. Jenny has been furious against some of the English journals, for copying the observations upon her career in the Unlied States from the New York on pers; and she talks generally of the United States news papers with great bitterness, always excepting the antislavery, abolition clique. She hates America and the Americans, notwithstanding all the money she has received in this country. This is to be accounted for by her violent temper, which is not always of the sweetest

Alfred Bunn proposes coming out to the United States in a few weeks, for the purpose of giving his celebrated speciacles. We shall have all London and Europe here

Marine Affairs.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA, AT KET WIST -- We learn from our correspondent at Key West, under date of the 3d inst., that the cholera was rapidly abating amongst the Philadelphia passengers at Land Key. No deaths or new cases have occurred since June 30. The steamer had been fumigated, and was undergoing thorough cleaning and painting. Con-stant communication was being kept up with the town, and every convenience and necessary furnished when de manifed.

The steamship Empire city sailed yesterday for Hu-

INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS

Affair of Honor between Mr. John Van Buren and Mr. N. P. Willia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A recent number of the Louisville Journal states, on information sileged to have been received from Mr. N P. Willis. (now in this city.) by its editor, in a personal interview. that Mr. Willis had challenged me to fight a duej with him in Bermuda, and also in Baltimore; and that I had declined. This statement is copied into the duej with him in Bermuda, and also in Ba New York Time! and several of our city papers, and acempanied with such suggestions as to Mr. Willis's courage, and my want of it and the morality or immo Fally of the practice of ducling, as seem to those presses to be called for by the occasion. The subjoined etter contain all the information I have upon those bjeet; and if you will do me the favor to publish them. I think they will prove that no such occurrences as the Loaisville

Journal describes, ever took place I have a sort of claim
upon you in this matter, because Mr. Willis's alleged belief
that I was about going to the South, is founded on an ditorial article in the HERALD, which stated that I was about quitting my profession, and removing to the South. If you will republish that article, with these letters, it will put the public in possession of all the information I have in regard to changing my residence or fighting Mr Willis. The prospect of doing either never presented itself to me. To make Mr. W.'s first letter intelligible. I ought to state that Mr. Forrest flogged him in June. 1850; that he brought an action of as sult and battery for this, and I acted as counsel in the defence of the suit. The cause was brought to trial in May. 1861; and. after the plaintiff had gone through with testimony and I had opened the defence, stood over for a few days, when one of the plaintiff's counel desired to go to Europe, and the others were unwiling to try the cause without him, and Judge Oakley, against the remonstrance of the defendant, discharged he jury, and the cause went off. The Forzest divorce case in which I was coun-el for defendant, was tried in December and January last. Mr. Willis was a witness for plaintiff; and his own assault and battery case was tried again in March last, and he recovered a verdict of \$2.500, the judgment on which has been appealed. A bill of exceptions has also been made by me in the Forrest divorce case During all this time Mr. Willis and myself lived in the same town, and frequenty met. He was also in this city four days after the date of his letter to me; and the remark of which he especially complains was made on the first trial of his case, about eight or nine months before. I have numbered these letters in the order of their date Nos. 1 2, 3 and 4. The manner and circumstances under which I received No. 1. are described by me in the note returning it. No 3 reached me by due course of mail from New Orleans; it was probably written to pre-vent my noticing No. 4, which was handed to my law partner in my absence from this city, by a con stable, whose name is said to be Willis. No. 1. it will be stable, whose name is said to be Willis. No. 1, it will be observed, demands a written apology, which can hardly be said to be contained in No. 2. These were handed to General Morris on the 13th of March. Although No. 1 re-med to raise barriere coung against a demand of satisfaction, it the writer hould atterwards make one, yet No. 5 follows two more he after to make it entirely safe, and to do so contradicts the larger part of No. 1. Then follows No. 4 with the ingermous proposition to meet at Bartimore, and task over our affairs?—as if the conversation of Mr. Willis which I never admired, had been made so attractive by the pravious letters, that I would thavel near degrees South, in July, to emjoy it? But a truce to folly? An examination of this correspondence (if a seties of letters all, with one exception, written by the same person, can be called a correspondence) will show that Mr. Willis instead of seeking the satisfaction which is the right of a gentleman has been endeavoring to secure the forietter of this right by an indulgence in scarrillity, which is the privinge of a —— Wults? I do not need to be told that I ought to classifies him for this persevening involence; but it costs went; five hundred delars to flog Mr. Willis. His health, be clasms, has been feeble for years, and his body weak, under such effective our mitigate an assault, unless of fresh that the assailant's blood had not time to coll ruit. On the triat of that cause our court held that no provocation would justify or mitigate an assault, unless of fresh that the assailant's blood had not time to coll by the san for angelt. The decision is now under review. While it srands for law, Mr. Willis can, for aught I see, write me in colent letter, with impunity, from the high seas, from New Orkanes, and from Harrodsburg Springs; and the luxury of punishing bim for them when we meet is placed aimost beyond the reach of one of my limited means. Respectifully yours. observed, demands a written apology, which can hardly

New York, July 12th, 1852. J. VAN BUREN.

N. P. WILLIS TO JOHN VAN BUREN.

New York, March 4, 1852.

To John Van Buren, Esq.—

Sir—The termination of the suit in which you have ac long acted as counsel relieves me from the silence. I have felt it ne cessary to maintain as to the personalities from your-rif to me which I have listened to in its progress. As the limits you have overstooped are of some importance to the community, I shall be excusable, perhaps for recording in this letter, with some definiteness, the grounds upon which I address you.

The suit (which in your first opening argument you sheer at me for resorting to instead of other means of retaliation.) was instituted for the necessary purpose of retaliation.) was instituted for the necessary purpose of retaliation. It was for this reason alone that I first concented to substitute a suit at law for a reckoning premptar and caster. In his pamphlet addressed to the Februylvania begulature, and reputhished in New Yera, he had charged my wife with needthily mingling in scenes of debauchery at his house. during in recines of decadelery at his house, during his absence; and no had charged my brother with adultery under the same roof and me with suspicious virits. Lut to justify his assault, which was in resulty provided only by my reply to been culturalous charges he could at the time the new charge of the brother with additively under the same roof and me with subplicious vi its. Lut to justify his assault, which was in reality practiced only by my reply to trees calcunations clasinges he seed at the time the new charge of the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the with and to reason of the time the new charge of the sequence of the requestion of his wife. I was targelly advised that in a civil surt for assault and buttery these several matters would be brough forward as provinctions and tegelly sitted. There seemed no other means of sirileg or refuting them. The surt of relevance, which has sleep violents that me the respectively, was not then thought of Mr. Forrest paraming his diverce in Fearn yivania, where the had no reserved in though its original purpose was otherwise attainable—first, became he to compose was otherwise attainable—first, became he to compose was otherwise attainable—first, became he to be beard in his defence—and second, became, while his commet to me was still bestife he had sink; by we lost need in his defence—and second, became, while his commet to me was still bestife he had sink; by we lost need in his defence—and second, became, while his commet on the was still bestife he had sink; by we lost need in his defence—and second, becames with a few second of the his while he campain. To the crimary unique of the his, whatever that may be I consent to when they reliding in the community which su tains it. All who are proceeded need the fenders and you are alliborty to rea in tomost, brave, may pure noan in a corrupt and cowardly either, and to try to prove him what he destree to be thought, for a loc but there are invised by five professional takes in the community which su tains it. All who are proceeded and the defence of the surface of the community of the relevancy not professional takes in the surface of the first provise in a peaking him lost yet the opposite party, the a subtime of him provised in the peaking him lost yet it he opposite party in a few party and the make by

sel for Mr. Forrest. Your obcdient servant.

N. P. WILLIS.

P. S.—The Herald of one day lest week, amounced in a circumstantial editorial that you were about making a political tour to the South. I am ordered thither myser by my physicians; and as one of my relatives waited only the termination of the late trial to accompany me, I leave immediately. I go to the Weak Indies, but hope to arrive in Charicston, S. C., in two or three weeks, and will await there your repty to this letter. The bearer will receive and forward it to me; or if you should find it more convenient to meet me at Charleston, or at any other part of the South and personally to repty, I will auit my motions entirely to your convenience. Allow me to add, that this lotter is a secret at present, between yourself and me, and cannot possibly be made public except by your will and agency until after the arrangement of our difficulties.

[Superceribed John Van Buren, Esq., core of General S. P. Lyman, Astor House.]

THE HERALD ARTICLE.

[From the New York Herard. Feb. 22]

Jons Van Benen Gona Sovern — We have beard it very rettly disperred to tour bridgent pre-egg. John Van Baren, the brightest and burning som of tendenwead, as some idea of purchasing a cataon or rise plantation in South Currina or Alabama, and der folling southerly from the northern regions, to the more congenial, intellectual